

The Telegram

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

NO. 43.

MOVING FORWARD AGAIN.

Buller is Forcing a Way into Ladysmith.

TWO HEIGHTS WERE STORMED ON TUESDAY.

The Relief Column is Now Within Ten Miles of Ladysmith--Gen. Buller and Gen. Kitchener Have Gone to the Front--The Boers Attacking Gen. Gatacre at Sterkstroom.

LONDON REVIEW.

London, Feb. 7, 4:30 a. m.--Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to "Free States and Transvaals to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of republican territory. The minutes guarantee that those bringing horses will be sent to Europe. Colonel Roberts are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners. Not a word has been received from the correspondents of Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting the heliogram from Ladysmith saying that the "Boers are cannonading and that fighting is going on. Gen. Macdonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magerfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks, and, doubtless, has relation to the movements of the British east. It appears that Gen. French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them or not is not known. Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceeded immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand disembarked Monday and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public reception was given to the arriving volunteers at Cape Town, because they had to leave immediately. Cape Town has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose of. The world says it learns that Lord Methuen has disbanded Remington's scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had ascertained that some members of the corps had been communicating with the Boers. Captain Walter Congrove, who received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes: "I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think anyone else did. Thousands of bullets pattered and shells burst all over the place; but the Boers were invisible." The Transvaal special war tax of two shillings and six pence per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English owned land, a part of which is not worth more than a...

among the enemy, and strong forces are concentrating to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march." ST. JOHN MAY YET GET THE HORSE. Ottawa, Feb. 6.--Hon. A. G. Blair has not yet despaired of getting the Strathcona Horse to go by St. John instead of Halifax. A cable has been received from Lord Strathcona expressing a preference for Halifax as being a military headquarters. Blair is of the opinion that the Strathcona Horse is not being sent to the front because of the high commissioner, pointing out the advantages of St. John and he has hopes that his representations may yet prevail. UNDERTAKING. Belleville, Feb. 6.--Richard Cunningham, a member of "D" company of the Canadian contingent, writes from Belmont, Dec. 29, he had buried a great many Boers since reaching here. FIRST OF THE STRATHCONA HORSE. Winnipeg, Feb. 6.--The first detachment of the Strathcona Horse, 200 men and a number of horses, will leave Regina Saturday. They are to go by train to the front on the 14th and 21st, will bring the largest number of horses which the officers are now busy selecting. The Manitoba detachment likely starts about the 13th. MONTREAL TO BANQUET STRATHCONA. Montreal, Feb. 6.--A movement is on foot to give Lord Strathcona a public banquet on his return to Canada and to present him with the freedom of the city. CANADIANS HOLD AN IMPORTANT POINT. Kingston, Feb. 6.--Lieut. Col. Drury writes to his family that on the 26th of December he faced with Gen. Methuen at Modder River. He had been posted to Gen. Buller's staff and is likely to be entirely with Buller's artillery. Bruce Narrother, staff sergeant in charge of the regimental signallers at Belmont, says Lord Methuen told the Canadians they were more likely to be attacked at Belmont than if they were at Modder River, as they hold an important point. ANOTHER DONATION. Calcutta, Feb. 6.--The Maharajah of Jaipur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South African fund. BRITISH MOVING EVERYWHERE. London, Feb. 8, 4 p. m.--The British ladders are putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African war field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress. General Buller has obtained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela river after two days' fighting. On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right flank, while General Buller threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front. Lord Roberts who, according to an informant in close touch with the war office, is in the middle of the theatre of war, has begun the march on Mosefontein. The Boers have taken the initiative since General Gatacre, attacking two of his positions at Sterkstroom. It really looks as though this general forward movement so long talked of, was in progress. General Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith attracts attention. Telegrams from 100 to 200 words from a dozen correspondents have been passed by the censor, who has apparently re-related messages written on Monday or Tuesday, to Wednesday at 6 p. m. From these it is clear that General Buller, up to Tuesday evening, had taken one hill and repulsed a Boer counter-attack, and was holding the position against an inflating fire from Spion Kop and Boerm Kloof. His losses, as mentioned by one correspondent, are 250. The only telegram from Boer sources assert that one of General Buller's attempts to take the fort failed, but they assert that he has lodged forces on one kopje. Light on General Buller's operations ceases here, the War office not contributing any information. Five thousand more militia have been ordered to prepare for embarkation. The obsolete guns at various coast defences are being replaced with modern naval guns. The government is preparing a plan to be submitted to parliament for the conversion of the Yeomanry, volunteers and militia into a well organized and properly equipped army for home defence.

WAR OFFICE STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 6 p. m.--Gen. Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries. At 11 the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later. Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the Engineers expeditionally constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, half hidden among the trees on Zwart's Kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised. At 4 o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof. The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (Tuesday) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high ground of the Tugela, on the right of the captured hill; but the British shells exploded its magazine, and the guns was put out of action until late in the day. Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill. Reinforcements rushed up cheering; the Boers were repulsed, and the British advanced along the ridge. The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south, about opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the Boers occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift. The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the feint attack in the face of a heavy shell fire. It is believed that the Boers suffered very heavily as their ambulances were hard at work. The front position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south, about opposite Zwart's Kop, which is a steep hill south of the Tugela that the Boers occupied before the seizure of Potgieter's Drift. After the capture of Krantz Kloof the heavy Boer fire prevented a further advance Monday and Tuesday night. The Boers indulged in long-range shell fire, but in the afternoon they made a vigorous attempt to recapture the position. Their assault was repulsed by the British. Reinforcements were, however, hurried up to the batteries, and the Boers retreated to the point of the bayonet and advanced along the ridge. As the British had a force of troops, the outlook is hopeful. THE TELEGRAPH'S STORY. London, Feb. 8.--The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Spearman's Camp, in a despatch dated Monday night, says: "Under the personal direction of Gen. Buller the attack on the Boer position began this morning by nearly the whole of our batteries, 24 guns, shelling the ridges where the enemy have their trenches and redoubts on the Brakfontein and on the hill called Zwart's Kop. "The enemy suffered severely. Several hills were smoking like volcanoes from the effects of the bombardment, which set on fire their stores and grass. "While the third position near Schiet (Schie) Drift, the 11th Brigade, now under the command of Col. Wynne, made a demonstration against the Brakfontein ridge, marching across the meadows, with the support of seven batteries of artillery. "At 11 o'clock the enemy opened a heavy cannonade of shrapnel, common shell and pompan shell, chiefly from Spion Kop. This was accompanied by a rattling musketry fire. Our guns behaved admirably and were as cool as if on parade. "The demonstration having gained its effect, the real attack upon the Boer position was made today there was the usual scene of excitement on the streets. The big placards attracted newspaper buyers and were being sold for a trifle in all quarters. There was notable excitement in the house of commons, where, in addition to the war office announcement that Gen. Buller had crossed the Tugela Monday and was advancing upon Ladysmith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that 100 additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban. The rush in the direction of the war office when it was learned that confirmation had been received there of the report that Gen. Buller was again advancing evidenced the anxiety of the public to obtain the latest details. The war office message, as given out, furnished no clue as to where the Tugela was crossed nor the numbers supporting Gen. Buller's movement. But it is presumed this third attempt will be a supreme effort on the part of the general to cut his way through, and that he will employ every available means. The expression in official despatch, "is now advancing upon Ladysmith," it is pointed out must not be taken to mean that General Buller has cut down all opposition, but merely that he is headed in the direction of the besieged town and the public therefore, are naturally on tender hooks in regard to the next news.

BOER STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Boer Head Langer, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 6.--Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at the Pot and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former Gen. Buller beat them back and they recrossed in disorder. The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commands. The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long. This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns. At 10:30 a. m.--Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the upper Tugela river show that the British lost their position on a small kopje, on the Molen Drift side. Four Boers were killed. The British are still in possession of the kopje and the big guns have ceased firing. The district branches of the Red Cross Ladies' Aid of New Brunswick at Dorchester, Sackville, and Moncton will forward three fine boxes on the steamer Milwaukee for the soldiers in South Africa. The St. John's executive asked the societies at those places to make up one box among them and they have done better, sending one each. The women of the St. Stephen, Fredericton and Rousesay branches, the contents will be for both field and hospital use and will be gratefully received. Donors are requested to send what they wish to give, to the customs house, in care of the janitor, Mr. Nobles. A private letter from one of the Canadian nurses states all the articles that could be sent out would be required. This last mentioned box will be shipped on the last steamer to leave Cape Town for Africa with troops. The contents of the boxes sent by the New Brunswick Red Cross Ladies' Aid are valued at \$1,500. London, Feb. 9, 4 a. m.--London is frantic for news and all the messages from the observers with Gen. Buller throw in a word about the "strength of the Boer positions" but they do not carry events beyond Wednesday evening. The last slender narrative leave the British advance upon Vaal Krantz, in the centre of a semi-circle, where the troops are exposed to the Boer artillery on both sides and the heavy fighting appears to have been on Tuesday. Gen. Buller's 233 casualties are mentioned as having occurred before Tuesday noon. Large parts of the day the casualties already reported bring the total British losses to 10,244 killed, wounded and captured. The disposition is rather to minimize the importance of the fighting in Natal and to suggest that this is only an incident placed upon the rest of the Cape and upon the invasion of the Free State by Lord Roberts. The public does not like these new news and there is sharp anxiety for further news. IN AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. London, Feb. 8.--A special despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Wednesday, Feb. 7, says: "Our further advance is at the moment prevented. The Boers entangle us from their positions on Spion Kop and Doornkop. Our casualties, although estimated at 250, are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded." LONDON EXCITED OVER BULLER'S ADVANCE. London, Feb. 7.--When the despatch announcing the lighting on the upper Tugela was published today there was the usual scene of excitement on the streets. The big placards attracted newspaper buyers and were being sold for a trifle in all quarters. There was notable excitement in the house of commons, where, in addition to the war office announcement that Gen. Buller had crossed the Tugela Monday and was advancing upon Ladysmith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that 100 additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban. The rush in the direction of the war office when it was learned that confirmation had been received there of the report that Gen. Buller was again advancing evidenced the anxiety of the public to obtain the latest details. The war office message, as given out, furnished no clue as to where the Tugela was crossed nor the numbers supporting Gen. Buller's movement. But it is presumed this third attempt will be a supreme effort on the part of the general to cut his way through, and that he will employ every available means. The expression in official despatch, "is now advancing upon Ladysmith," it is pointed out must not be taken to mean that General Buller has cut down all opposition, but merely that he is headed in the direction of the besieged town and the public therefore, are naturally on tender hooks in regard to the next news.

LADIES CONTRIBUTIONS.

The district branches of the Red Cross Ladies' Aid of New Brunswick at Dorchester, Sackville, and Moncton will forward three fine boxes on the steamer Milwaukee for the soldiers in South Africa. The St. John's executive asked the societies at those places to make up one box among them and they have done better, sending one each. The women of the St. Stephen, Fredericton and Rousesay branches, the contents will be for both field and hospital use and will be gratefully received. Donors are requested to send what they wish to give, to the customs house, in care of the janitor, Mr. Nobles. A private letter from one of the Canadian nurses states all the articles that could be sent out would be required. This last mentioned box will be shipped on the last steamer to leave Cape Town for Africa with troops. The contents of the boxes sent by the New Brunswick Red Cross Ladies' Aid are valued at \$1,500.

DOERS PUSHED FOR SHELLS.

London, Feb. 8.--Europe is being scoured by Boer agents for ammunition. The Boers are running short. Big gun projectiles seem to be the thing they need most for the most tempting offers. Most of the Boer agents will probably go to continental makers as English manufacturers will not accept the most tempting offers. The shortage in big gun ammunition probably accounts for the lack of systematic firing on Ladysmith during the past week or more. Heliographic reports show that the shell fire on the town has recently been very slack.

STUDY FARMING

As people study other callings as you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a proper agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an OBIT or an OBITARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARTIME farmers should do as are come to make the farm pay. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER file the bill. Enlarged to 20 p. go with a neat colored cover, issue twice a month, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free samples on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.

Sussex. - - - New Brunswick.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.

Grand Master's Visit--Fancy Dress Carnival--Shoe Factory Improvements. St. Stephen, Feb. 7.--Worshipful Grand Master Forbes, of St. John, and other members of the grand lodge, made an official visit last night to Sussex Lodge, F. & M., of this town. After the proceeding banquet was served, at which complimentary speeches were given by the visitors a prominent member of the local lodge, Grand lodge officers will visit Sussex Lodge, of Milltown, and Alley Lodge, Upper Mills, before returning home. The fancy dress carnival, postponed in last week, will take place at the Guild Hall on Friday evening. Vast preparations are made by many who will compete for the prizes. The new addition which has been built to the St. Croix shoe factory is now receiving the necessary machinery and will be completed in a few days by a large number of new hands, made necessary by the incoming orders received by the company. FREDERICTON NEWS. Fredericton, Feb. 8.--A telegram received from Mrs. Frank Hildebrand now at Riverside, Cal., conveying painful intelligence that her husband had been confined to his bed and that all hope for his recovery had been abandoned. He may live a fortnight but no longer. The parliament buildings are being painted and the seating arrangements in legislative chamber. No. 4 company of the R. C. R. I. and attached men furnish the guard of honor for the position of official and special court scribes will be held at a time and place of which due notice will be given. An examination of candidates for scribes will be held at a time and place of which due notice will be given. An examination for examination are required make application to T. Cartleor Allen, of the supreme court, on or before the 19th day of February. NEWFOUNDLAND HAS SWALLOWED BOTH. St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 8.--The Gen. Consul was notified today of the disappearance of the last vestige of the wreck of the German-American Petroleum steamer Helgoland, which was sunk St. Mary's Bay early last month. It is usually held that no longer. Nothing is now visible of the bodies victims formerly seen among the rocks of the shore. The clearing of the university at Peking is expected to speed follow. GOV. GOEBEL BURIED. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.--The remains of William Goebel, Kentucky's dead Democratic leader, were buried this afternoon. He had been looked for but did not occur. Unless some action regarding the Louisville government is taken by Governor Taylor tomorrow the Democrats will gain a state government at Louisville that event a conflict between the parties is certain. THE SPANISH AMERICAN TREATY. Madrid, Feb. 8.--The premier, Sr. Saez, has been informed by the United States minister, Bellamy Storer, that the government of the United States had accepted in principle the projected study of the "New, deprived and are subject will be actively pushed as soon as the senate indicates the reception it will give to the treaties of commerce already concluded with other powers. A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL. Washington, Feb. 8.--Funeral services were held at Arlington cemetery for the remains of Major Francis Armstrong, of the medical department who died in the Philippines and remains were brought home by the ship "Thomas, along with those of Gen. Logan and Major Logan. A troop of the Cavalry took part in the burial services.

STANDARD'S REPORT.

London, Feb. 8.--The Standard has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated Feb. 7: "The force under Gen. Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, and after two days of severe fighting it may fairly be said to have made a good first step on the road to the besieged town. "The movement was begun at an early hour on Monday morning by way of Potgieter's Drift. The eleventh brigade, forming a part of the fifth division under the command of Gen. Buller, made a feint attack upon the kopjes immediately on our front. The assault was delivered at the outset under cover of naval guns on Mount Alice and subsequently under that of field batteries. "The infantry advanced steadily toward...

FIGHTING AT STERKSTROOM.

Cape Town, Wednesday, Feb. 7.--Fighting began this morning at Sterkstroom and is now in progress. No details have been received.

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BOERS IN ZULULAND.

Durban, Feb. 8.--A large force of Boers attacked Zululand, Zululand, destroying the public buildings and took numerous prisoners. A force of volunteers with 200 rifles, sent to the spot where Gen. Buller and his staff were watching the engagement. One shell burst amid a squadron of the

APPEARED TO HAVE WITHDRAWN.

London, Feb. 9.--A despatch to the Morning Post from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, Feb. 6, says: "Little can be seen of Gen. Buller's action, owing to the haze. It appears that the Boers have withdrawn their big guns from the hills here southward. "A large force of Boers still remains; and the garrison is prepared for a night attack."

CLEARED FOR THE CAPE WITH MULES.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.--The British steamer Magiea, Captain Wood, cleared today for Cape Town, South Africa, with 1,000 mules for the British government and a large lot of foodstuffs.

A TOUGH FIGHT TUESDAY.

London, Feb. 9.--The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatch, dated Tuesday, Feb. 6, from Spearman's Camp: "This is the second day of the battle and the fighting has been fiercer than yesterday. A force of volunteers with 200 rifles, sent to the spot where Gen. Buller and his staff were watching the engagement. One shell burst amid a squadron of the

THE BATTERY FORWARDED.

Kingston, Feb. 9.--Orders were received today to ship guns, wagons, accoutrements and stores of "C" field battery to Halifax at once. These will be entrained tomorrow and forwarded Saturday morning. No word came concerning the sending forward of men, but this is expected to arrive daily.

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Advertisement for a combination offer of free money wanted. In order to introduce our standard Steel Pens... Address: STANLEY WATTS & CO., P.O. Box 8, St. John, N.B.

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THE LIFE OF METHUEN'S MEN.

How the British Soldiers Work and What They Talk About.

Tommy is a Good Fighter and a Faithful Attendant—Christmas in Camp—The British Officer.

The following letters by Julian Ralph, American writer who is working for the London Daily Mail in South Africa. The Mail is reporting the war more graphically than any newspaper in America. It has a small army of correspondents in the field. Since the death of W. G. Stead in Ladysmith, Ralph is probably the most brilliant of its staff.

Eight or nine inches wide in the middle. In one of these Porridge is cooking, in another tea, in others coffee, milk, bladders, and the like. Officers in their shirts are chopping wood, stirring the pots, frying the bacon, and serving out the food to the servants. The mess sergeant's tent is near by—a little provision shop, in and before which are boxes and barrels of biscuits, tinned goods, and almost every sort of sauce, beer, spirits, and other edibles—milk and butter being wholly missing.

War at Odd Moments. Modder River, Dec. 29.—War has many faces and phases as Dame Fortune herself. For weeks we of Lord Methuen's force were aptly described as a flying column—a flying and fighting column. Now we are leaping northward and dealing blows right and left as we go.

A BRITISH OFFICER Cannot Stay Away From Fighting Ground.

ALTOGETHER A FINE MAN.

Brave and Modest, Active and Self-reliant, Knows When to Talk and What to Say and When to Keep Silent—South Africa is Full of Him.

The Bursting of the Shell. "That's our Joe," says the colonel; "let us see where the shell strikes! By Jove! a pretty shot—plumb where they were! Boom!"

to find yourself surrounded by the rich refugees from Johannesburg, and to hear them cry like children as they tell you what they will do if the British do not hurry up and take the Transvaal before the Boers destroy Johannesburg.

THE POLICEMEN ORGANIZE.

St. John Police and Relief Association a Fact.

HAS A BANK ACCOUNT

At Present of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars—A Substantial Sick Fund Arranged For—Contributions From Each Man Once a Month.

An important meeting of the St. John policemen was held in central station building Tuesday afternoon with Chief Clark presiding. After the meeting had concluded for the day, "The St. John Police and Relief Association" was a live and active organization under a well arranged constitution and by-laws and a competent staff of officers.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Mrs. James Toole was appointed chairman and a toast was prepared and drunk to the bride. Mr. A. D. G. Vanvort spoke very eloquently to the toast, also Rev. A. Gordon and many others.

SUSSEX NEWS. Sussex, N. B., February 5.—The family of Isaac DeBoo, trackmaster on the northern division, intended leaving here Saturday, to take up their residence at Newcastle, but received a telegram telling them to remain where they are for a while longer, as Mr. DeBoo is quarantined in a boarding house which is said to have lately contained a man who is now sick with the small pox.

DEATH AT CHATHAM. Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—Miss Bessie Hocken, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., died at her residence Monday afternoon after a brief illness. The relatives have the sympathy of the community for their bereavement.

Bessie Hocken Passed Away Monday Afternoon—Big Storm.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—Miss Bessie Hocken, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., died at her residence Monday afternoon after a brief illness. The relatives have the sympathy of the community for their bereavement.

What more appropriate name could be applied to that most insidious and universal of diseases—Catarrh—which affects nine hundred in every thousand of our people.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Proved Itself a Wonderful Power in Lifting the Burden—A Dove of Peace in the Battle of Health.

It makes life worth living—it helps in a hurry—and it cures permanently—relief in 10 to 60 minutes.

So-called cures come and go and hardly a week passes but some new claimant as a cure for catarrh presents itself, only to

fail in its mission, add another to the long list of disappointments in the line of permanent cures for this universal and distressing disease.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has been for many years before the public as the surest, safest, most harmless, quickest and most permanent treatment for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrhal Deafness, Headache and Tonsillitis. That it has

When the captain came along he said gave him the finest 'ragoo' he had ever eaten, sir. He said he didn't ask no questions how we had a success such as we was in the 'spies,' and he didn't ask any questions he didn't get no lies.

Breakfast over, most of us linger at the table. Under it at one end is a packing case filled with newspapers and pictorial weeklies. A subaltern without will joy in the collection and brings to view an Illustrated Mail that he had not seen before. The rest of us look for papers to read, but no such luck is to be had to any of us, and so we fall to talking. "Ship" is almost our only theme.

Got Commuted Fractures. In the last great battle. In all the world there are no many trades as active and laborious as this same "soldiering" which once bore such a poor nickname.

FRANCE WANTED TO MAKE TROUBLE. St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 6.—From the character of the despatches between Great Britain, France and Newfoundland, it is clear that the offer of Newfoundland to renew the modus vivendi respecting the French treaty shore for the present season has prevented serious friction between the two powers.

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Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick. Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.

Another Mighty Roar. And so we come to lunch in our windy, dusty, and hot rendezvous, and pleasant and good spirits flow among us, for we have all been thrilled by that cheering "Ah, here is the general now," says Col. Barter and leaves us to go out upon the "field" and welcome the general, and his staff, smartly dressed, alert, soldierly in appearance, and with a merry Christmas, He passes the words from place to place, but never the sentiment. He hears there is a pudding and it is shown to him. He says he is sorry the Royal chocolate did not come, and that he regrets there is no ocer to be had. Always the men struggle to rise, and each time he says, "No, please sit still," or "Don't get up."

Studied Colours Cards. and jingled coins at tables in the bed room. I am afraid these folk would not know the place this year any more than I can imagine it as they have known it. A shrapnel shell burst in the dining room, another ventilated the bed-room of the Times, and a third has made a new window in the wall of Number 5. All the walls are rendered like the tops of so many pepper pots by Mauser bullets, and in a storm it always rains harder in the hotel than outside.

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DEATH AT CHATHAM. Chatham, N. B., Feb. 6.—Miss Bessie Hocken, daughter of the late Richard Hocken, Esq., died at her residence Monday afternoon after a brief illness. The relatives have the sympathy of the community for their bereavement.

What more appropriate name could be applied to that most insidious and universal of diseases—Catarrh—which affects nine hundred in every thousand of our people.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick. Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings. Metallo Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO

Another Mighty Roar. And so we come to lunch in our windy, dusty, and hot rendezvous, and pleasant and good spirits flow among us, for we have all been thrilled by that cheering "Ah, here is the general now," says Col. Barter and leaves us to go out upon the "field" and welcome the general, and his staff, smartly dressed, alert, soldierly in appearance, and with a merry Christmas, He passes the words from place to place, but never the sentiment.

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POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking one square of space—each insertion 100 cents. Full page advertisements 300 cents. Long advertisements on special terms. For rates of insertion for 3 or more insertions, apply to the publisher. For rates of insertion for 12 or more insertions, apply to the publisher. For rates of insertion for 25 or more insertions, apply to the publisher. For rates of insertion for 50 or more insertions, apply to the publisher. For rates of insertion for 100 or more insertions, apply to the publisher.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The undersigned, who have been appointed liquidators of the property of the late J. W. Robertson, do hereby give notice that the same will be sold in parcels of one acre or more, by public auction, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 17th day of February, 1900, at St. John, N. B., in accordance with the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made. The parcels are situated in the Parish of St. John, and are more particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed and forming part of this notice. The terms of sale are cash. The undersigned are Messrs. J. W. Robertson, Liquidators.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

There is one industry to which the present government has given earnest attention and in which this province is deeply interested. We refer to the production of beef for export. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result is a steady advance. The production of beef has increased in every direction—a more rapid output of the stock, better prices in the market, and the farmers' efforts to come in for their share if they are alive to their interests. In this respect the British market is a very large one, and the production of beef for export is becoming more and more important. The minister of agriculture, who is an experienced and practical farmer, has taken hold of this matter with considerable energy, and the result is a steady advance. The production of beef has increased in every direction—a more rapid output of the stock, better prices in the market, and the farmers' efforts to come in for their share if they are alive to their interests.

...the fact that we also sent abroad 10,000 pounds of cheese. If we had manufactured nothing but butter out of milk thus used, it would have represented about 110,000,000 all told of the best dairy product. The best price for Canadian butter in the open market last year was 112c or 13c a pound, the price averaged for the year about 120c. Some special Canadian butter sold on the private market for 125c or 130c a pound, showing that quality is gained in the most substantial way day by day for the individual farmer to make his butter is past, as it is uncommon both as regards quantity and quality. It takes 30 pounds of milk to make one pound of the farmer's dairy butter, valued at 7 cents average, and only 24 pounds of milk to make one pound of creamery butter, of an average value of 22 cents. This province the experience of King's County might be copied from the records of the other counties. When a farmer sends away dairy products he is losing on his farm valuable elements and food which disappear when the manure is not used on the score of profit,

there would seem to be no doubt as to the great advantage of mixed farming, including the raising of hogs, over some of the methods which have heretofore been obtained in many sections.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Out of a total foreign trade of \$221,961,213 last year, our business with Great Britain amounted to \$135,108,553. Of this, \$30,016,648 represented imports and \$99,852 exports. The average total trade for the preceding ten years was \$102,103,302, so that it will be seen there was a substantial gain during the year 1899. Our trade with the United States last year reached \$137,993,552, as compared with an average of \$99,821,167 for the ten years following 1888. Here again there was a large increase—slightly larger than in the case of our business with Great Britain. The nature of our trade with these two countries shows, however, that Great Britain is Canada's best customer since she bought some \$80,000,000 worth more from us than we bought from her, while in the case of the United States our sales amounted to but \$44,866,386, and our purchases to \$93,007,106. The conditions were practically reversed, and from the balance of trade point of view, respecting which our conservative friends used to hold such strong opinion, our business with Great Britain was enormously the more profitable.

At a glance it will be seen that our imports from Great Britain are much smaller than they should be. They have been increasing lately, but until the preferential tariff was introduced by the present government there had been a steady decline in this regard. Taking five year periods the record is as follows:—

Year	Imports from Great Britain	Imports from United States
1873	\$68,222,776	\$57,431,189
1878	\$52,025,405	\$39,208,721
1883	\$28,500,917	\$38,717,267
1888	\$26,016,648	\$29,412,188
1893	\$29,412,188	\$32,500,917
1898	\$99,852,000	\$137,993,552

On the other hand our exports to Great Britain have shown a steady advance. Under the influence of the preference given to British goods our imports from the mother country have been stimulated very markedly. The record for the past three years is as follows:—

Year	Exports to Great Britain	Exports to United States
1897	\$29,412,188	\$32,500,917
1898	\$32,500,917	\$38,717,267
1899	\$99,852,000	\$137,993,552

In the first named year the preferential tariff was not in operation; so that the gains made since 1897 are on the side of a policy which some of our political opponents have indignantly denounced as a fraud. Certainly that policy has reversed the current that was running against the mother country, and caused our imports from across the Atlantic to rise rapidly. So much for the import view of the matter. It is in viewing the comparison between our exports to the United States and to Great Britain that the increasing value of the latter market is made manifest. Taking the past eleven years the figures are as follows:—

Year	Exports to Great Britain	Exports to United States
1889	\$38,717,267	\$44,866,386
1890	\$44,866,386	\$48,333,694
1891	\$48,333,694	\$49,280,858
1892	\$49,280,858	\$48,333,694
1893	\$48,333,694	\$44,866,386
1894	\$44,866,386	\$41,388,660
1895	\$41,388,660	\$44,866,386
1896	\$44,866,386	\$49,280,858
1897	\$49,280,858	\$44,866,386
1898	\$44,866,386	\$49,280,858
1899	\$137,993,552	\$137,993,552

land would starve, for there is no country in the world that has a surplus to supply them with all these products. I think Canada can supply a greater portion of the articles than she does today; and I think, besides being to our interests, it is our duty to make England independent of any foreign nation."

Mr. Smith's hesitancy in referring to this subject was not due to the fear that he might be suspected of desiring to help the cause of his political party; for he is well known to be an active Conservative.

It seems to us that no one can study the figures we have presented without being convinced that the government adopted a proper and patriotic policy in 1897, when the decision was reached to give British goods a preference in our market. It was the right thing to do from the imperial aspect, and the results have indicated the soundness of the government from the purely commercial point of view. It may put our opponents to sneer at the policy of the Liberals in this regard; but we venture to predict that before ten years are past they will be silenced by the logic of experience. In the meantime, we do not believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given her on considerations of simple fair play and gratitude. When, however, it is found that within the two years covered by the preferential tariff she has increased her purchases from us by an average of \$30,000,000 a year, as compared with the two preceding years, it will be seen that from the purely selfish standpoint the concession has paid us handsomely.

AN OPPOSITION FIASCO.

The opposition in the house of commons last evening gave a most remarkable proof of their weakness when they suffered the address to be passed without daring to offer any amendment to it. This course is the result of the failure of the caucus held yesterday to come to any agreement as to the policy that ought to be pursued with reference to the government, and especially with regard to the Canadian contingent. It is evident that although Sir Charles Tupper is the nominal leader of the party he is by no means master of his own house and that the whole of his party will not follow him. On no other hypothesis can his absence from the house be explained when the question with regard to the passing of the address was put by the speaker. Mr. George E. Foster was also absent so much of the whole case of the opposition went by default. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster had spoken and made a fierce attack on the government, but they could not depend upon their own party to support them and therefore they had to allow the address to be passed without a division for a division would only have exposed their weakness. All this will be highly satisfactory to the friends of the government who have been hearing so much of late from the party press of the increased strength of the opposition and their certainty of carrying the next election. The public will now be able to estimate at their proper value those valiant speeches which Sir Charles has been making to his supporters and his predictions of future success. The more the policy of the opposition, as enunciated by Sir Charles Tupper, is looked into the more certain it appears that it is composed mainly of boasting and misrepresentation in about equal proportions.

THE RELIGION CRY AGAIN.

In 1878 Sir Henri Joly was premier of Quebec. Tarte, who hates Protestants, campaigned against him on the ground that a Protestant had no right to hold office in the province. Sir Henri was ultimately defeated, and Sir Adolphe Chapleau became premier. Tarte wanted to enter the government; but Sir Adolphe would not touch him. To the Protestants in the ministry would have ruined the government with its Protestant supporters.

This is from the paper which declared that Mr. Tarte had asked the people of Sherbrooke to vote for a French-Canadian and a Catholic, and which has been silent since the fact became known that Mr. Lebaron, the Liberal candidate, is a Protestant and English to the core. A journal which is as unscrupulous as the Mail and Empire has shown itself to be does not care to suit the occasion, and seems to be rather proud of its accomplishments in that regard. But that is neither respectable journalism nor good tactics in the long run.

We venture the question again, What do thoughtful Conservatives think of such methods? Mr. Tarte is a minister of the crown, and it is surely a serious thing to say that he hates Protestants with a bitter and unreasoning hatred. It would be impossible to prove such an assertion. Moreover, the harmonious relations of races and religious denominations is a thing of such far reaching importance in Canada that, even though there were a shadow of truth in what the Mail and Empire alleges, it would still be the part of patriotism to say nothing about it. The offence is infinitely greater when there is no truth whatever in the charge.

THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.

Although the president of the United States, in his message to congress, recommended that the island of Porto Rico be placed on the same footing as the other possessions of the United States as regards the tariff, it appears that this recommendation is not to be adopted. McKinley, when a member of congress, was locked upon as the greatest of protectors, but it appears that the generation

which has succeeded him is prepared to go to far greater lengths, even at the risk of violating the plain provisions of the constitution, than he was willing to do. The protected interests that would be affected by the free admission of the products of Porto Rico, have raised such a clamor that a measure is to be passed under which the products of that island shall pay duties, according to a certain scale, when entering the United States, while the products of the United States shall pay duties on going to Porto Rico. The tariff which has been agreed upon by the republican leaders in both houses of congress is thus described in an editorial in the New York Evening Post:—

It extends to that island our tariff duties as regards all imports from foreign countries, but does not allow free trade with us. It hands over the inhabitants of Porto Rico to the tender mercies of our tariff-protected trusts, and thus imposes a protective tariff on their exports to the United States. The island is thus put at a disadvantage in trade as compared with Jamaica and all the other islands of the West Indies, for example, can buy all her manufactured goods from the whole world without any tariff duties whatever, if she chooses, but Porto Rico can only buy after paying Dingley rates. The money actually collected in this way is to be used in defraying the cost of governing the island, but in cases where the duties actually collected from the goods cannot be imported from Europe, but must be obtained from the United States, the amount collected at the custom houses will be the smallest part of the tax paid by the consumer. The larger part will be pocketed by the protected classes in the United States, who produce the goods. Thus the poverty-stricken island will become the victim of a foreign monopoly, and will not have the benefit of the American market. The rates which the people of Porto Rico will have to pay before their products can enter the United States will be twenty-five per cent. of those paid under the Dingley tariff. The products of the United States going to Porto Rico are to pay according to the same scale or twenty-five per cent. of the single tariff. But goods going from other countries to Porto Rico will have to pay Dingley tariff rates, or four times as much as American goods of the same kind. This will effectively prevent Canada from doing any business with the trade of Porto Rico. It will be utterly impossible for Canadian products to compete with the products of the United States in the face of such a tariff. Not many weeks ago the United States papers were full of the efforts that were being made by the government at Washington to preserve the "open door" in China, but here we have the great republic pursuing a worse than Chinese policy in its new American possessions, and shutting the door in the faces of every other nation with regard to the trade of Porto Rico. It is thought by the members of the Republican party in congress that the proposed law will be declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and it is possible that this may be the case. But whatever view the Supreme Court may take of such legislation, it is abundantly clear that it will mark an entirely new departure in the policy of the United States and will lead to the consequences of the most gravity. The people of Porto Rico number 800,000, of whom 50,000 are whites and 250,000, to the blessings of self-government as much as any other inhabitants of the United States. Yet these people are to be placed under a form of government no better than that of Spain, and they are to be taxed without being represented in congress. After this let us hear nothing more of the great uprising at the time of the revolution in the Philippines, or of the tea that was thrown into Boston harbor, or the British soldiers who had made it subject to a duty of three pence per pound.

THE STRATHCONA CONTINGENT.

The port of departure of the Strathcona contingent has not yet been settled and will not be until Lord Strathcona himself has said the last word on the subject. As the case stands his preference apparently is for Halifax on the ground that it is for the British military and naval station in eastern Canada. If the matter were given to St. John, and it is making every effort to induce Lord Strathcona to revise his views and consent to the contingent being sent from this port. Lord Strathcona in sending this contingent has proved himself to be more than the peer of any citizen of the British Empire in liberality and public spirit, and therefore while we are all anxious to see the contingent sail from St. John we ought to avoid the appearance of pressing him unduly. Our advice from Ottawa are that the Hon. Mr. Blair, who is working hard in the interest of St. John, has not yet given up hope of the contingent being brought here. But if it should happen that his efforts do not prevail it will not be the fault of the minister of railways or of the government.

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

Immigration is a thing of such great importance to Canada that any indication of activity in that regard is received with general satisfaction. There has never been any dispute between political parties over the country's need of population, more particularly in the western provinces, and in the years when the late government was spending half a million annually in promoting immigration the Liberals did not dissent. We could ill afford the money at that time, and, to make the case still more regrettable, we now know that the expenditure was very largely wasted. "The promotion of immigration" covered a great deal more than the words indicated, and other large sums were consumed in keeping up a cumbersome organization of agencies, and propaganda in Europe, which fell far short of accomplishing satisfactory results.

A welcome change has occurred in the management of our immigration service. At about one-fourth of the cost incurred by his predecessors, Mr. Sifton is producing better results than have heretofore been achieved. It has been ascertained that 50,000 settlers entered our northwest provinces during the past year, of whom some 14,000 came from the United States. That they were of a desirable class, having adequate means to take up farming, is shown by the land sales. Last year the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 83,000 acres for \$455,000, as against 71,000 acres for \$383,000 in the preceding year; while the Canadian Pacific sold 416,928 acres for \$1,324,795, as compared with 348,612 acres for \$1,123,693 in 1898. These sales represent a price of \$5.50 and \$3.20 per acre, respectively, and it will be conceded that

What Cured Your Cough?

ADAMSON'S BALSAM!

No cough can stay after being treated with it. It simply soothes it out of existence. There is nothing harsh or imperative about

ADAMSON'S BOTANICAL BALSAM.

It heals the sore parts, tones up the irritated air passages and strengthens the bronchial tubes—thus stopping the sources of the cough.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

this port which are still more urgent. While we have the greatest desire to see the channel into the harbor of St. John dredged to a depth of 30 feet, we do not think that in point of urgency such a work stands on the same footing as the deepening of the channel to Montreal. In the one case the flowing tide promptly corrects any lack of depth in the channel, and gives us more than 40 feet at high water, while in the latter the channel cannot be used at all by large steamships unless it is kept dredged to the proper depth. Yet the government which has been so much disposed to treat St. John promises in regard to the deepening of the channel, and the people of this city will not be asked to wait as long for this improvement as they had to wait for some of those promised by the late government, some of which indeed have not materialized to this day.

The present government is not deserving of any censure, either from the members of the Board of Trade or others, as regards its treatment of St. John. Instead of the cold, hard, unsympathetic attitude of the late government towards this city we have well to say that it has not materialized to this day. The present government is not deserving of any censure, either from the members of the Board of Trade or others, as regards its treatment of St. John. Instead of the cold, hard, unsympathetic attitude of the late government towards this city we have well to say that it has not materialized to this day. The present government is not deserving of any censure, either from the members of the Board of Trade or others, as regards its treatment of St. John. Instead of the cold, hard, unsympathetic attitude of the late government towards this city we have well to say that it has not materialized to this day.

ROCKWOOD PARK.

No city in America possesses a prettier park than Rockwood, so far as natural beauty is concerned, and we know of no park anywhere which is likely to surpass it in all that a park should be when the plan that has been made for its improvement has been carried out. For a great many years the inhabitants of St. John have been in the habit of going to Lily Lake, and there never was any doubt that when the city of St. John was prepared to invest in a public park, the grounds about Lily Lake were the proper site for it. A lake is always looked upon as one of the essential features of a park, and when there is no natural lake, which is usually the case, one has to be made by artificial means. But here was a lake, and we can all see what the results have been. By his efforts the government has been induced to expand about a million dollars in terminal facilities here, and thus to make St. John a winter port of the Intercolonial, which it never would have become under any Conservative government. The change of administration which took place in 1896 brought hope to this city for the first time for many years; every inhabitant of St. John felt that a new era in its history was beginning, and that its future was assured. There was no longer any Sir Charles Tupper to frown down our aspirations to be placed on the same footing with Halifax, and the proof of the change in our prospects soon came in the shape of a large grant for the construction of terminal facilities here. At this time, when the works for which this grant was given are very fitting that any member of the Board of Trade should be raising his voice against the government because the channel is not being dredged. It would be unfortunate if the idea got abroad that any considerable number of the business men of St. John were more concerned for the manufacture of political capital against the government than for the interests of the port. If such an impression should prevail there would be very little encouragement for the government to persevere in its efforts to benefit a city which had nothing but to benefit its best friends and benefactors. We decline, however, to believe that the sentiments expressed by some members of the Board of Trade in regard to the improvement are shared by any considerable portion of that body much less by the community at large.

THE SECRET OF VICTORY.

The Boston Times, a pro-Boer organ, has been devoting a good deal of its space to the South African war, and publishing long articles derogatory to the British army and its leaders. In a recent issue there is an article on the "Colossal incompetency of the British generals," in which it is sought to prove that the British have done nothing but retreat, and that the only people who understand military affairs are the Germans and the Russians. Such statements would be worthy of any attention were it not for the fact that the articles appear in papers which claim to be published for the benefit of readers of a higher order of intelligence than the cheap daily sheets. Yet nothing more childish has appeared in any of the cheap American dailies than the opinions solemnly put forward in this high-class paper. We quote a few sentences from this last American opinion on military matters:—

Again, these military propositions taken collectively constitute what today is known as the German Strategic Method

men who are capable of paying such figures are not lacking in capital. A few years of such activity in the Northwest would produce a marked effect on the whole country, and in actual fact these processes are the positive elements which take precedence in the formula of military science which are but the negative elements. Consequently, the man who is merely versed in the science of war is no match for the man versed in the art, because the man versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns; but the mere theorist, the man who understands fully the science and is ignorant of the art, cannot apply even that knowledge of which he is possessed.

This method has been built up from the experience of the greater military captains and dates back to the time of Epaminondas, the father of scientific warfare. This is to say, these processes of the military art are the processes which govern warfare, and in actual fact these processes are the positive elements which take precedence in the formula of military science which are but the negative elements. Consequently, the man who is merely versed in the science of war is no match for the man versed in the art, because the man versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns; but the mere theorist, the man who understands fully the science and is ignorant of the art, cannot apply even that knowledge of which he is possessed.

JEALOUSY GONE MAD.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier was so completely enveloped in gold lace and gold braid at the opening of parliament that he could scarcely walk." His coat was a mass of lace and braid, both in front and behind; the arms were covered with stripes of gold and the trousers were elegantly ornamented with the same material. The ecked hat was especially brilliant, and the sword was gorgeous.

The foregoing is from an editorial in last Saturday's Mail and Empire, and affords another deplorable indication of the jealousy in which Liberals in office are viewed by their opponents. Sir Wilfrid Laurier wore the uniform of an Imperial Privy Councillor, not having on it an inch more of gold braid than adorned the uniforms of the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson; but it would seem to be particularly galling to journals like the chief Conservative organ to see a Liberal have any rank at all in Canada. Such criticism is the outcome of that spirit of envy which has been so painfully conspicuous in the treatment which has been given to members of the present government by the opposing press ever since the elections of 1896. They are

SCROFULA
is indicated by little kernels in the neck. Sometimes they swell, become painful, soften, and end in a scar. Watch carefully, and just as soon as the kernels appear give Scott's Emulsion. The swellings will grow less and less until they disappear entirely. Continue the Emulsion until the child has good solid flesh and a healthy color.

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At all Druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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These processes of the military art taken collectively constitute a method which is known only in its entirety to the rulers of the houses of Hohenzollern and of Romanoff. This method, which was fully elaborated by Frederick the Great, is the method used by every great captain since Epaminondas, who so far as is known, was its inventor. At all events, the history of warfare finds him to be the first to put into practical operation those profound and exact processes when in its entirety, that Epaminondas raised Thebes to the first place in Greece, that Alexander conquered Greece for his father and the world for himself, and that Cæsar, Hannibal, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederick, Washington, Napoleon and Von Moltke fought their battles and won their campaigns by the same process, modified only in regard to minor details to conform to the weapons of their respective ages. The layman readily will understand the amusement of the student of military art and science at the pleasing variety of terms used in the present generation, which arrogates to itself a knowledge it thinks original and exclusive and of processes upon which it thinks it has improved.

JEALOUSY GONE MAD.

It is amusing to see the complacent blunderer who writes the above placing Washington between Frederick the Great and Napoleon and omitting from his list of generals Marlborough, Clive and Wellington, to say nothing of such French masters of the art of war as Madsen and Sout. In closing his article he says:—

But far above all this is that full grasp and comprehension of military art and science which is handed down from generation to generation of Prussian and Russian marshals—the great secrets of warfare. That these secrets exist is known in a general way by all educated Germans and Russians. But what these secrets are, and how they are available for use in time of need for the glory of the state, is shown by the instance of which Prussia overthrew Denmark in six hours, Austria in six days and France in six weeks; and how, by the way, in 1870 the Russian army, in one of the finest of the great processes of greater logistics ever seen, forced a passage across the Balkan mountains, captured the entire Turkish army and was stopped only when at the very gates of Constantinople by the splendid resolution of Lord Beaconsfield backed by the English navy.

The fact that the armies of Germany and Russia, the possessors of the imperial secrets of the means of victory, have been successively thrashed by nations that had no claim to a knowledge of them, the Russian army trained on the system of Frederick the Great was defeated and smashed to pieces at Jena and Auerstaedt although in the latter engagement, the possessor of the secret of victory was in command. The Prussians lost about 40,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners and their army ceased to exist as a military body. At Ligny the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, in spite of the imperial secret, but two days later the British under Wellington defeated the same French army which had beaten the Prussians. Yet Wellington did not claim to have the secret of victory in his possession.

The story which this writer tells of the Danes being overthrown by the Prussians in six hours and the Austrians in six days is too much like a fairy tale to be true. The war between Prussia and Austria lasted seven weeks, and the Danes, though attacked by the armies of both Austria and Prussia at once resisted their enemies for four months. The Russian armies in the Crimea, were soundly beaten by the British and French despite the military science of the house of Romanoff, and they had far from an easy victory over the Turks in 1877. Notwithstanding the "grand process of the greater logistics" of which this writer speaks the Turks resisted the superior forces of the Russians for nine months, the capture of Plevna alone costing the Russians five months of time and about 40,000 men.

POOR CONCERNIT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

not referred to as though they were entitled to the ordinary amenities of life...

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

If Sir Charles Tupper's speech was a disappointing effort on Monday last, the same criticism may fairly be applied to the reply by the premier...

"I may now analyse the criticisms which have been offered by my honorable friend on this occasion upon the policy followed by the government..."

"When the conduct of the people of the Transvaal made it clear that they were seeking war, and when the ultimatum of President Kruger aroused a storm of indignation..."

"This is a constitutionally governed country; this is a government of the people for the people..."

"Amongst the men who have taken that view, amongst those who have taken time and time again, that it would not be fit for Canada to take part in the secondary wars of England..."

"The war in South Africa has entered on a new phase in consequence of the arrangements made by Lord Roberts and General Buller..."

"I am free to say that whilst I cannot admit that Canada should take part in all the wars of Great Britain..."

"An interesting fact in connection with the advance on Ladysmith is the presence of natives in the Boer army as fighting men. It is impossible to believe that these natives were fighting for the Boers voluntarily..."

WANTED. D. L. Moody's Life and Labors. MEMORIAL EDITION in press...

WANTED RELIABLE MEN. Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods...

BIRTHS. ROBERTSON-At Moncton, Feb. 6, to the wife of Mr. John A. Robertson, commercial traveler...

DEATHS. PITT-Suddenly, at Upper Clifton, on January 21st, Mrs. Mary E. Pitt, aged 89 years.

CLARK-On the 18th inst., George Fenwick Clark, aged 29 years, only son of R. W. Clark, Esq., of St. John, N. B., died.

WALKER-On the 4th inst., of bronchitis, Alice Marguerite, aged 4 months, beloved child of Richard and Alice Walker.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Feb. 6. Coastwise-See H. T. Tour, 89, Smith, from Lunenburg...

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived. Lunenburg, Feb. 7, s/r Turret Court from Halifax...

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. Newcastle, NSW, Feb. 6, b/e Siltwater, Thurstler, from Newcastle.

AMERICAN CANAL SCHEME. Committee Reports an Improved System of Canals Would Secure the Entire Trade.

ROCKEFELLER HAS RETIRED. New York, Feb. 6-The Evening Post says: "A report from Cleveland to the effect that John D. Rockefeller has resigned the presidency of the Standard Oil Company..."

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GIRDLING GRAPEVINES.

Process is said to hasten maturity and improve size and quality of grapes.

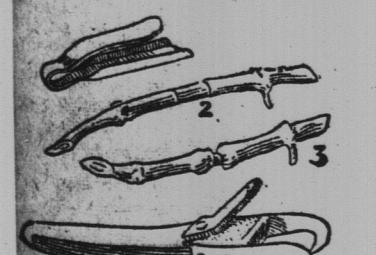


Diagram illustrating the girdling process on a grapevine.

The process of girdling grapevines hastens maturity, increases the size of the fruit, and improves the quality of the grapes.

Other varieties showed little or no effect. Thin-skinned kinds of the word had the tendency to increase. Delaware seemed to be the best.

They make the most impracticable attempts at road building and repair, and then wonder why they are not successful.

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IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Facts showing the economy of hard roads to the farmer.

The principle of the good roads movement, as advocated by the League of America Wheelmen, is that the common roads of the country are as important as the railway systems.

The subject has not been given the attention and support it deserves, as yet for the simple reason that private capital cannot be interested in the building of common roads.

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GROWING IN FAVOR.

Recent Experiments Have Established the Value of Subirrigation in Forcing Houses.

The subject of subirrigation in the forcing house is still attracting much attention, and experiments continue to be made.

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THOROUGH DRAINAGE.

This is the First and Fundamental Requisite of All Good Roads.

Evidence is found in every part of the country that persons are considering carefully the results to be obtained by having highways hard and firm for travel all seasons of the year.

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ARE QUITE USEFUL.

Earth-worms Perform Lots of Work That is of Great Use to Farmers and Gardeners.

"Ugly looking creatures!" we exclaim as we see the earth-worms crawling about the garden beds in the form of familiar "castings."

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PULLING FENCE POSTS.

Not a Very Hard Thing to Do With Proper Tools and Ingenuity.

Take the hind wheels and coupling pole of a farm wagon and a chain with a ring, or better, a large hook at one end.

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THE WINTER WARDROBE.

How to Keep Warm During Cold Weather.

Sable, chinchilla, otter and the different fur coats are now most fashionable.

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MAN'S ARE NEVER A FAILURE.

Handy Box Carrier.

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DR. J. H. MORRISON. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 Gervais St., St. John N. B.

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LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.

heavy golf stockings of a suitable boy's size and cut off the feet or, rather, the front part of the foot and the entire level leaving only a narrow strip to pass under the instep.

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COL. BRYAN ON POLITICS.

Stoke, Mass., Feb. 3.—Col. Bryan, and wife, arrived at Chippewa at 2.09 and met by a reception committee and...

SIR CHARLES' HUMILIATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The debate on the address opened this afternoon in the house of commons. Mr. Gould, in moving its adoption, made a very practical utterance, and...

THE ENDS OF SHIPS.

The question in the domestic world as to where all the pins go has a companion in the shipping world, which asks "Where do all the ships go?"

SOME BIG GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The first year that the C. P. R. grain elevator was erected some citizens professed that there would never be a bushel of grain passed through the building.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The United States Government Given the Right to Construct the Nicaragua Canal.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot.

TRYING FRESH PAINT WITH HIS FINGER.

"Hello, there!" shouted one skater to another. "Keep away from that hole in the ice! Do you wish to drown? Don't you see the sign, 'Danger'?"

OTTAWA NEWS.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—General Hutton has taken a somewhat unusual course of action. A few days ago the general commencing gave an interview to the press, stating that the conduct of Col. Hughes was such as to lead him and others to suspect that he was not in his right mind.

THE MONARCH LINE'S GONE.

All the Monarch line boats are either in the scrap iron or being made over into other vessels. The London Spectator, in an article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Naaragon canal should be cut, urges the government to complete the possibility of the Washington administration raising the problem of the abolition of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty in an offensive form by voluntarily agreeing to abrogate the treaty.

OTHER FLEETING NAMES.

Nearly all of the fine line boats have the same names. The Egyptian Prince was the Argosy. The Turkish Prince reviled in the name of Brigellia and before the name of the Lusitanian Prince was the Lusitanian. The Spanish Prince the Castellan, the Chinese Prince the China, the Stuart Prince the Stuart, the Sardinian Prince the Sardinian, the Portuguese Prince the St. Dunstan.

THIS APPLIES ALSO TO EXCUSES.

"An inventor is a man who makes something new, isn't he, pa?" "Well, not exactly." "He is a man who thinks he has made something new, but finds that half a dozen men invented it long before he did."—Puck.

THE BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION.

The graceful firm gait of the Hawaiian people, but especially that of the women, has been attributed to the habit of going barefoot. Generally cheap straw sandals of the Japanese make are worn in the Hawaiian Islands. When the women wiggle along the sidewalks to avoid the water which stands in puddles after the sidewalks and streets are watered, the hose and carts.—The Woman's Journal.

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Ladies Tell Each Other of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including a list of testimonials and a small illustration of the product box.



POWDER... It is absolutely pure. It needs only one-cent amount per day...

TO VACCINATE THE COUNTY.

Stations to be Established in the Four Parishes.

TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

Lancaster Free Vaccination Will Begin on Friday, and in St. Martins, Simonds and Musquash as Soon as Possible--Many Operated on in St. John.

The board of health had a meeting Tuesday, and endorsed the action of the members in connection with the quarantine of Mr. Hugh Tarte's house...

ST. ANDREWS NEWS.

Mr. William Vanhorn Stocking Ministers Island with Poultry, Horses, Pigs, etc.--Killing Wild Cats--Personal Items.

St. Andrews, Feb. 7. Mr. William Vanhorn recently purchased the greater part of a poultry show at Montreal...

Wild cats are very plentiful in this vicinity. A very large one was killed in Nova on Monday morning...

Mr. N. Treadwell, who has been in poor health, is recovering rapidly. He is reported in business circles that W. A. Robertson and W. A. Holt are going into large-making together...

Mr. Bourassa--"Hear, hear." Mr. Foster then proceeded to wave the flag and talk of imperial unity and charge the government for not moving swiftly enough in sending troops to South Africa...

GLoucester Fishermen in Trouble.

Liverpool, N. S., Feb. 6. The Gloucester schooner Fannie S. Orne went ashore in a gale last night and caught fire...

Kate Claxton, the actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,728 and assets of \$100 in clothing...

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Fielding Gives Notice of a Motion

TO PROVIDE FOR THE TWO CONTINGENTS

Private Members' Day in the Dominion House--Sir Charles Tupper is Going to Put Out a Sarcastic Correspondent--Col. Domville Introduces a Bill to Provide a Canadian Head for the Militia.

Ottawa, Feb. 8. The debate on the address was concluded tonight at 9.10 o'clock. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster were both absent, and when Sir Richard Cartwright closed his arrangement of the opposition tactics, no one was ready on the Conservative side to reply...

Mr. Foster Resumes. Mr. Foster resumed the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne and was received with opposition cheers. He said that he would not follow the example of Sir Charles Tupper, who devoted his entire speech to the Transvaal war, but would touch upon some of the other subjects first...

His Old Style of Arrogance referring to members of the house and ministers of the crown by their names instead of their constituencies. The house is getting used to this and Mr. Speaker did not call him to order...

Question of the Transvaal War and denied that Sir Charles Tupper was urged by party spirit. It had been urged against the Conservatives that there would have been no criticism against the government on the war if a French-Canadian was not at the head of the government...

Up Race Strife in this matter. It was idle to say that the French-Canadian was a disloyal traitor in their seats and so on, but it was done all the same...

Mr. Richard Cartwright on rising after recess to continue the debate was loudly cheered by the ministerialists. He regretted the absence of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, both of whose seats were vacant. He did not spend much time on the speech of Mr. Foster which he described as full of false facts and false logic...

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the state and the wards of the care of every true Canadian. (Cheers.) There were cries of "motion" neither of the leaders of the opposition were in their seats and no one being ready to reply to Sir Richard Cartwright's motion was declared carried and the address is therefore adopted. House then adjourned amid great cheering on the government side.

Ottawa, Feb. 7. This was private members' day in the house. A batch of questions were put and answered and several motions for papers were carried. Sir Charles Tupper got into another fury over a statement made by a press correspondent that he had attacked the French. Evidently Sir Charles forgot how eloquently he talked the other day of the hostility that Frenchmen had to England and how he tried to show that Hon. Mr. Tarte was in sympathy with these Frenchmen.

Sir Hibbert Tupper put a number of questions on the Yukon, and Mr. Sifton gave all the information which was asked. The minister stated that sufficient grounds were shown in either of the Northwest territories, that the population was very much greater than was shown in the evidence taken before Commissioner Ogilvie. Asked if he would move amendments when the budget increased, Mr. Sifton replied that it was increased since July, 1899, by \$1,000,000, that \$2,000 had been allowed for living expenses, the house rent and \$92 for housekeeping.

In reply to Mr. Davin, Premier Laurier stated that the request to provide for the two contingents of the Yukon, and Mr. Sifton gave all the information which was asked. The minister stated that sufficient grounds were shown in either of the Northwest territories, that the population was very much greater than was shown in the evidence taken before Commissioner Ogilvie.

Coming to the question of the contingent Sir Richard commended the action of those who would endeavor to stir up party strife on a question such as the Yukon in South Africa. There was, he said, a stage in proceedings when the government was justified in looking calmly at the whole matter. No one would argue that Canada should be justified in interfering in all of Great Britain's wars. That was not the opinion of Sir John Macdonald and he knew when Kruger issued his ultimatum that British territory was invaded, when the British flag was attacked, it became the duty of the government to defend it to defend it and see that it could only be attacked over our dead bodies. (Cheers.) Thirty days after Kruger's ultimatum was issued there was

A Thousand Canadian Volunteers on train, or one-half more than Great Britain asked. Sir Richard endeavored to show the great strength which the colonies were to Great Britain at the present time. The population of Canada and the West Indies were in the early part of the last century when they were called to resist all Europe under the first Napoleon. England would therefore rely more and more upon its colonies. It was argued by the leader of the opposition that the Canadian government had not done enough and had not gone far enough. Those who knew best did not agree with that government.

Cost of the Contingents. Hon. Mr. Fielding has given notice of a resolution providing for about \$200,000 as Canada's contribution to the empire in connection with the sending of contingents to aid the British arms in Africa. It is well known that the contingents, which will provide for the expenditures already made by Canada on behalf of the war in the Transvaal, will also make provision for future expenditures up to July 1. If the war continues longer there will be additional sums of money voted by a bill enacted in connection with the raising, enrolling, arming, equipping, provisioning, despatching and transporting of contingents of men and officers and all other expenses connected with the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, and the support of their families.

The difference between the rates of pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who will receive from the imperial authorities, and the rates of pay which they have received up to date in a station at Cape Town will be placed in a fund to be expended as the government may desire for the benefit of those who are depending upon the Canadian soldier's pay. The rate of pay of the contingents at the close of the period of the war.

Mr. Fielding on Friday will in committee on the whole move the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is prudent to provide that from any vote of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$200,000 authorized by order-in-council dated the 4th day of November, 1899, and the sum of \$200,000 authorized by order-in-council, dated the 21st day of July, 1900, towards the payment of the expenditures of any of the said sums under the orders-in-council above referred to, or under any warrant issued in consequence of or on the authority thereof, and all other expenses connected with the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, and the support of their families, hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers of their dependents or their dependents."

The word "expenditures" in the foregoing resolution includes the following: (a) expenses of every kind in connection with the raising, enrolling, arming, equipping, provisioning, despatching and transporting of contingents of men and officers, and all other expenses connected with the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, and the support of their families, hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers of their dependents or their dependents."

with the raising, enrolling, arming, equipping, provisioning, despatching and transporting of contingents of men and officers, and all other expenses connected with the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, and the support of their families, hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers of their dependents or their dependents."

(b) The payment of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the said contingents up to the time of their arrival at the place of embarkation in South Africa.

(c) All separation allowances paid to the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men, and the support of their families, hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers of their dependents or their dependents."

(d) The difference between the rates of pay of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or are entitled to receive from their majesty's government during the period of their service in South Africa and the respective rates of pay received by them up to the time of embarkation in South Africa--such difference to be paid to the said officers, non-commissioned officers or men to be applied in such manner as the governor-in-council proceeding in respect of the said contingents on him of failing such application to be paid to him or his representatives at the close of his period of service.

Mr. McNeil asked if the government was doing anything to look after the interests of the officers, non-commissioned officers or men to be applied in such manner as the governor-in-council proceeding in respect of the said contingents on him of failing such application to be paid to him or his representatives at the close of his period of service.

Premier Laurier said that Mr. Foster had read from a paper yesterday a statement which he never had read. He did not know where Mr. Foster got his version of the house from.

Ottawa, Feb. 8. It was a day wasted in the house today. Sir Charles Tupper, who has been in a high temper since Tuesday last, when his followers turned him down last evening, was the leader of the opposition in the house today. He was supported by Mr. Magurn with the Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, who he charged had sent a false report that he had been expelled from the house. He abused Mr. Magurn in a most unjustifiable way, and threatened his expulsion from the gallery.

Mr. Laurier said that Mr. Foster had read from a paper yesterday a statement which he never had read. He did not know where Mr. Foster got his version of the house from.

The Right Honorable Mr. Wilfrid Laurier: "Dear Sir Wilfrid--I was surprised to hear at my hotel last evening that your name had been mentioned in the proceedings of the house yesterday, and an attack made upon me by the leader of the opposition under the guise of a question of privilege. I cannot conceive it to be the privilege of a house composed of gentlemen to attack in an absent manner a person occupying simply the position of a private citizen of this country. I am not a member of the parliamentary press gallery. I did not write, or dictate, or even see the report to which the honorable gentleman took exception in a vague and general way. As a visitor I heard some short portions of Sir Charles Tupper's speech, in common, I presume, with many other visitors. Not being a member of the press gallery, and not having a seat there, I am under no obligation to the house either real or fancied, and his reference to me yesterday was therefore wholly gratuitous. The leader of the opposition sets up his privilege. I claim the protection of the house against an attempt to injure private reputation and in the case of a journalist, it is more to be deplored. I have always had a deep sense of responsibility in the discharge of my duties and, if necessary, could have the testimony of nearly every member of this house, on both sides, during the whole of the past year, to the fact that I have passed a great part of the year in the conduct of a man who will attempt to deprive another of his good reputation."

Mr. Bourassa (Labeled)--"Mr. Speaker, I have that matter you put on any other member of the house expected that such a small cause would give rise to such a long temper. At first I felt disposed to stand as a defender of the man who sent the report to the Free Press but I feel now that I am rather disposed to vote against the man who sent it to the press gallery if that would save us from having to listen to such a long page from the history of this country, as we now have heard. In a general way, I fully partake of the indignation expressed by the right honorable prime minister and the right honorable leader of the opposition that every speech which is uttered in this house but on every public platform in the country, should be faithfully and correctly reported by the representatives of the press whatever may be the political shade of the reporter if there is anything wanting in the political life of the country. In the accuracy of the press in the reports and articles that appear in the public press, the present instance let us look at the sentence which was objected to by the right honorable leader of the opposition. 'He attacked the French--in a most bitter way, but said he did not include all French-Canadians.'

The right honorable gentleman has thought proper to give the words an interpretation which, if correct, would lead me to agree with him that they were misquoting the right honorable leader of the house. The words, however, made under the circumstances, which is very important, but which the right honorable gentleman did not make. It is not the fact that Sir Charles Tupper attacked the French-Canadians in a most bitter way, but said he did not include all French-Canadians. He attacked the French in the most bitter way, but said he did not include all French-Canadians. Mr. Bourassa then quoted from Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech that Sir Charles Tupper had attacked the French in a most bitter way, but said he did not include all French-Canadians. The Faulkner hailed from Cardiff, but was built in Montreal, N. S., in 1884 and is owned in Nova Scotia.

The friends of the peace and the peace of friendship is the recital by the friends of all the scandalous things about previous friends. [Ex.]



This striking photograph represents the three-year-old son of Mrs. Jess Potter of 324 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says, under date of Sept. 23, 1899, regarding his cure of a disgusting face humor: 'My baby's face was covered with ingrowths. We could not lay a pin between the sores on his face and neck, and he was a sight to look at. Two doctors attended him for three weeks, without success, when I heard of Cuticura. I got a box of Cuticura Soap, and a box of Cuticura Ointment. It only applied them three days, when I could see his face was better, and in four weeks he was cured. His face is as clear as a bell, and not a mark on it.'

Cuticura THE SET WORLD, FERRAN, DAVIS AND GRANT, CORN. SOLE PREPS. ST. JOHN, N. B. CUTICURA IS THE BEST FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. HOW TO CURE CUTICURA. It is the best for all skin diseases, including pimples, eczema, itching, and other eruptions. It is safe and effective for all ages.

not deter him from making another bitter attack on Mr. Laurier. His explanation was that he got the telegram from Ottawa last night, and as he went out to say that Mr. Laurier's name had only to be mentioned to secure for what he said implicit confidence, he went out to say that Mr. Laurier's name had only to be mentioned to secure for what he said implicit confidence.

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